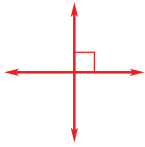
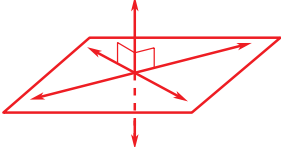


# Words to Review

**Give an example of the vocabulary word.**

<b>Conjecture</b>  A conjecture is an unproven statement that is based on observations.	<b>Inductive reasoning</b>  You use inductive reasoning when you find a pattern in specific cases and then write a conjecture for the general case.
<b>Counterexample</b>  A counterexample is a specific case for which the conjecture is false.	<b>Conditional statement</b>  Leaves change color in fall.
<b>If-then form</b>  If leaves are changing color, then it is fall.	<b>Hypothesis</b>  If leaves are changing color . . .
<b>Conclusion</b>  . . . then it is fall.	<b>Negation</b>  The leaves are not changing color.
<b>Converse</b>  If it is fall, then leaves are changing color.	<b>Inverse</b>  If leaves are not changing color, then it is not fall.

<p><b>Contrapositive</b></p> <p>If it is not fall, then leaves are not changing color.</p>	<p><b>Equivalent statements</b></p> <p>A conditional statement is equivalent to its contrapositive. The inverse and converse of a conditional statement are also equivalent.</p>										
<p><b>Perpendicular lines</b></p> 	<p><b>Biconditional statement</b></p> <p>The value of <math>x</math> is 5 if and only if <math>x - 3 = 2</math>.</p>										
<p><b>Deductive reasoning</b></p> <p>Deductive reasoning uses facts, definitions, accepted properties, and the laws of logic to form a logical argument.</p>	<p><b>Line perpendicular to a plane</b></p> 										
<p><b>Proof</b></p> <p>A logical argument that shows a statement is true.</p>	<p><b>Theorem</b></p> <p>Vertical angles are congruent.</p>										
<p><b>Two-column proof</b></p> <p>Given <math>\angle 1 \cong \angle 2, m\angle 1 = 60^\circ</math>  Prove <math>m\angle 2 = 60^\circ</math></p> <table> <tr> <th>Statements</th><th>Reasons</th></tr> <tr> <td>1. <math>\angle 1 \cong \angle 2</math></td><td>1. Given</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. <math>m\angle 1 = m\angle 2</math></td><td>2. Definition of congruent <math>\angle</math>s</td></tr> <tr> <td>3. <math>m\angle 1 = 60^\circ</math></td><td>3. Given</td></tr> <tr> <td>4. <math>m\angle 2 = 60^\circ</math></td><td>4. Transitive Property of =</td></tr> </table>		Statements	Reasons	1. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$	1. Given	2. $m\angle 1 = m\angle 2$	2. Definition of congruent $\angle$ s	3. $m\angle 1 = 60^\circ$	3. Given	4. $m\angle 2 = 60^\circ$	4. Transitive Property of =
Statements	Reasons										
1. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$	1. Given										
2. $m\angle 1 = m\angle 2$	2. Definition of congruent $\angle$ s										
3. $m\angle 1 = 60^\circ$	3. Given										
4. $m\angle 2 = 60^\circ$	4. Transitive Property of =										

**Review your notes and Chapter 2 by using the Chapter Review on pages 134–137 of your textbook.**